

CLAIMS

1. A method of preventing hypocalcemia, characterized in that a vitamin D derivative is transvaginally administered to a domestic mammal.

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2. The method of preventing hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 1, in which the domestic mammal is a cow.

3. The method of preventing hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 10 1 or 2, including administering an intravaginal insert containing the vitamin D derivative to a vaginal cavity.

4. The method of preventing hypocalcemia as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the vitamin D derivative administered 15 intravaginally is absorbed in the vaginal cavity of the domestic mammal to increase a calcium concentration in the body, thereby preventing the disease.

5. The method of preventing hypocalcemia as claimed in any 20 one of claims 1 to 4, in which the vitamin D derivative is 1α -hydroxyvitamin D₃ or 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.

6. A method of curing hypocalcemia, including transvaginally administering a vitamin D derivative to a domestic mammal.

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7. The method of curing hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 6, in which the domestic mammal is a cow.

8. The method of curing hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 6 30 or 7, including administering an intravaginal insert containing the vitamin D derivative to a vaginal cavity.

9. The method of curing hypocalcemia as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8, in which the vitamin D derivative administered intravaginally is absorbed in the vaginal cavity of the domestic mammal to increase a calcium concentration in the body, thereby
5 curing the disease.

10. The method of curing hypocalcemia as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 9, in which the vitamin D derivative is 1 α -hydroxyvitamin D₃ or 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.
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11. A method of treating hypocalcemia, characterized in that a vitamin D derivative is transvaginally administered to a domestic mammal.

12. The method of treating hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 11, in which the domestic mammal is a cow.
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13. The method of treating hypocalcemia as claimed in claim 11 or 12, including administering an intravaginal insert
20 containing the vitamin D derivative to a vaginal cavity.

14. The method of treating hypocalcemia as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 13, in which the vitamin D derivative administered intravaginally is absorbed in the vaginal cavity of the domestic
25 mammal to increase a calcium concentration in the body, thereby treating the disease.

15. The method of treating hypocalcemia as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 14, in which the vitamin D derivative is
30 1 α -hydroxyvitamin D₃ or 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃.